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ABSTRACT

This booklet, last in a series of six, presents a descriptive statistical profile of American Indian populations residing in the United States and Alaska Native populations living in Alaska. It includes data on population size, family composition, housing, education, labor force status, occupation, income, and poverty status and is based primarily on information from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population and Housing. The data, presented in three sections, include: (1) social and economic characteristics of the American Indians in the United States; (2) social, economic, and housing characteristics of American Indians living on 10 selected U.S. reservations; and (3) social and economic characteristics of the Alaska Natives. Thirty-two graphs are presented and selected statistical data from each one are identified, highlighted, and summarized. Six additional tables present selected characteristics from the 25 largest American Indian reservations, based on information obtained from a supplementary questionnaire, and from the 10 largest Alaska Native villages, based on data obtained through the 1980 U.S. Census questionnaire. (JHP)

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WE, THE FIRST AMERICANS

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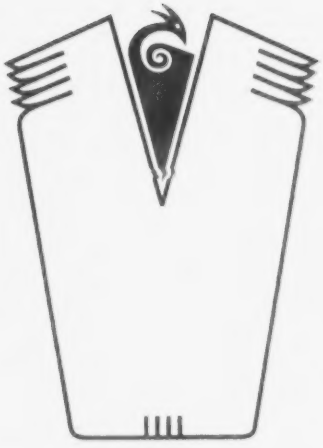

The cover shows a stylized eagle designed by Homana Pawiki, a Hopi Pueblo currently employed with the U.S. Census Bureau, and her husband Peter Kretzmann. They presently reside in Conifer, Colorado. The symbols in the design signify the following: the solid dark triangular body at the top represents the earth; the spiral represents water; the wings represent air; and the four vertical lines at the bottom represent the four directions (North, South, East, and West).

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We, the First Americans

Introduction

We, the American Indians and Alaska Natives, are the original inhabitants of America. Our land once was a vast stretch of forest, plains, and mountains that extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean and from the Arctic Circle to the tip of South America. In many Alaska Native villages across the immense relatively barren Alaska landscape, we still hunt, fish, and gather from the land, rivers, and seas, much as we have for thousands of years.

Our long and proud heritage continues in our many traditional foods, medicines, and names all Americans use. We have survived numerous disruptions of our lives and dislocations from our native habitats. Today, while still maintaining our tribal traditions and languages we strive to accept new technologies which address our needs.

This booklet entitled, *"We, the First Americans,"* presents a descriptive profile of the American Indian and Alaska Native populations, including population size, jobs, family composition, housing, and other characteristics. The information is based on the 1980 Census of Population and Housing and is divided into three sections:

Section 1, *"Social and Economic Characteristics of the American Indian Population in the United States,"* focuses on the American Indian population. The topics covered include population, family composition, education, labor force status, occupation, income, and poverty status.

Section 2, *"Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics of the American Indian Population Living on 10 Reservations,"* focuses on the American Indian population living on the 10 reservations having the largest number of American Indians in 1980: Navajo, Pine Ridge, Gila River, Fort Apache, Tohono O'Odham (formally Papago), Hopi, Zuni Pueblo, San Carlos, Rosebud, and Blackfeet. This section shows information on population, education, health care, labor force status, income, and housing characteristics.

Section 3, *"Social and Economic Characteristics of the Alaska Native Population in Alaska,"* provides a profile of the Alaska Native population (American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts) living in Alaska. The information covered in this section includes population, family composition, education, labor force status, occupation, income and poverty status.

The tables presented at the end of this booklet provide information comparable to that shown in previous sections for the 25 largest American Indian reservations and 10 largest Alaska Native villages.

The data in sections 1 and 3 are from the regular 1980 census questionnaire which gathered information on the entire population in the United States. Also, the discussion in these sections include data not shown in the charts, but which are available from other 1980 census reports. The information in section 2 is from a special supplementary questionnaire used in addition to the regular questionnaire on the 278 Federal and State reservations identified for the 1980 census and in the historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas); figure 11 is the exception because it contains data from the regular questionnaire. The tables shown in the back of the booklet are from both the regular and supplementary questionnaires.

Section 1

Social and Economic Characteristics of the American Indian Population in the United States

On April 1, 1980, the 1.4 million American Indians in the United States represented a sharp increase of 72 percent over the 1970 population total. From census to census, the size of the Indian population has been affected, in part, by such factors as the ways the Census Bureau has counted people, methods for collecting information on race, and differing procedures used to classify persons as American Indians. For instance, the increase from 1970 to 1980 cannot be attributed only to natural increase (births minus deaths). The following factors may have contributed to the higher 1980 population count of American Indians:

1. Improvements in the way the Census Bureau counted people on reservations in 1980.
2. The wider use of self-identification to obtain information on race throughout the country in 1980.
3. The greater propensity in 1980 than in 1970 for individuals, especially those of mixed Indian and non-Indian parentage, to report as American Indian on the census questionnaire.
4. The omission of the word "race" from the question used to identify racial groups (question 4 of the 1980 questionnaire) possibly leading to some misunderstanding of the information requested.

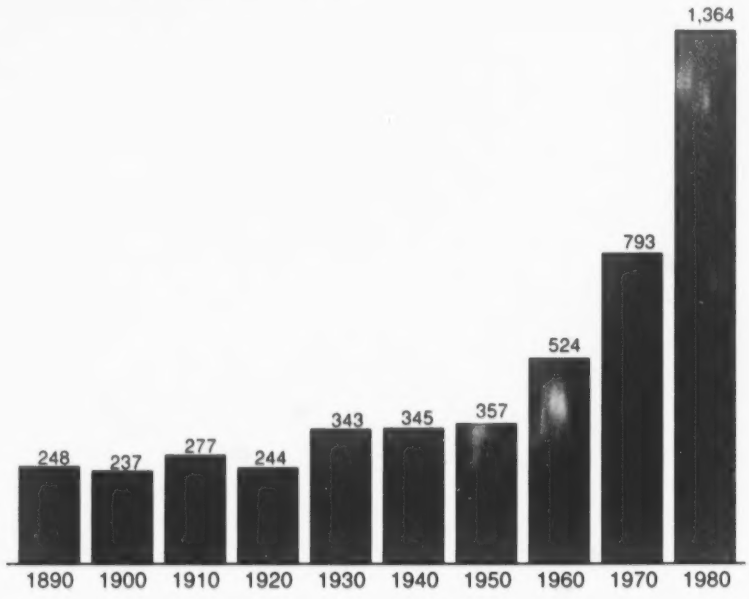
The potential effect of these factors upon the data should be considered in interpreting the changes from 1970 to 1980 in the size, distribution, and characteristics of the American Indian population presented in this section.

The following discussion, based on the 1980 census regular questionnaire, provides a statistical profile of the Nation's American Indian population.

Estimates of the number of American Indians have been made since the founding of the Nation, but it was not until 1860 that the Federal Government counted this group. At that time, Indians were counted if they had left their reservations and lived among other Americans. The 1890 census was the first to obtain a complete census of American Indians.

- In the first half of this century, the Indian population grew slowly from 237,000 in 1900 to 357,000 in 1950.
- The period from 1950 to 1980 was a time of rapid growth for Indians. The population increased by more than one million, numbering nearly 1.4 million in 1980.
- About one-half of the Indian population lived in the West in 1980, 27 percent in the South, 18 percent in the Midwest, and 6 percent in the Northeast. Between 1970 and 1980, the southern region was the only one to increase noticeably in the proportion of American Indians, rising from 25 percent to 27 percent .

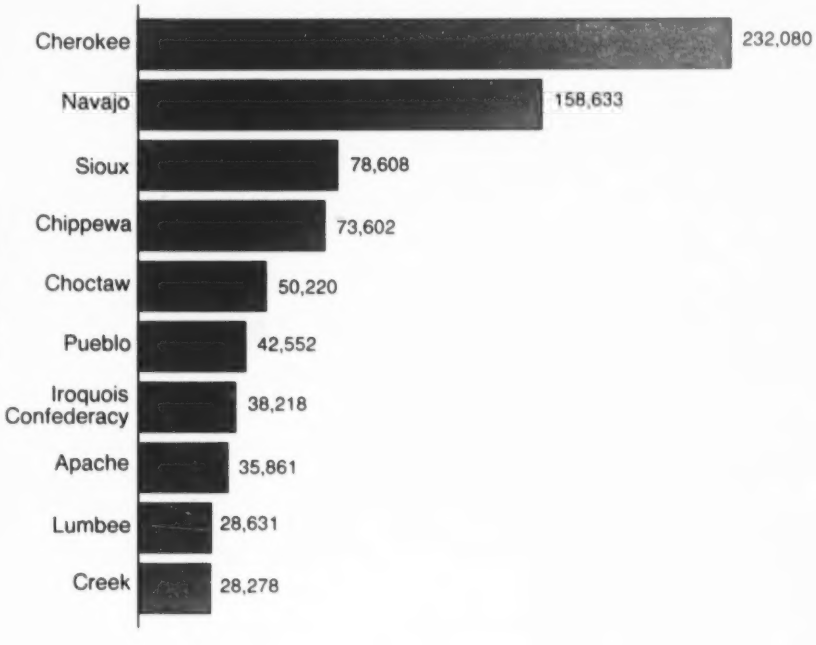
Figure 1. **American Indian Population: 1890 to 1980**
(Numbers in thousands)



About 500 American Indian tribes and bands were identified in the 1980 census. The census showed that the population size of these tribes varied greatly.

- In 1980, the only tribes with more than 100,000 persons were the Cherokee (232,080) and Navajo (158,633). Approximately 16 percent of all Indians reported as Cherokee and 11 percent as Navajo.
- The Sioux (78,608), Chippewa (73,602) and Choctaw (50,220) had populations of at least 50,000 persons; the Sioux and Chippewa tribes each comprised 5 percent of the Indian population, while the Choctaw accounted for 4 percent. The Pueblo, Iroquois Confederacy, Apache, Lumbee, and Creek all had 25,000 or more persons.
- The 1980 census showed that six tribes had a population between 10,000 and 25,000 persons. Most tribes—90 percent—had populations of less than 10,000.

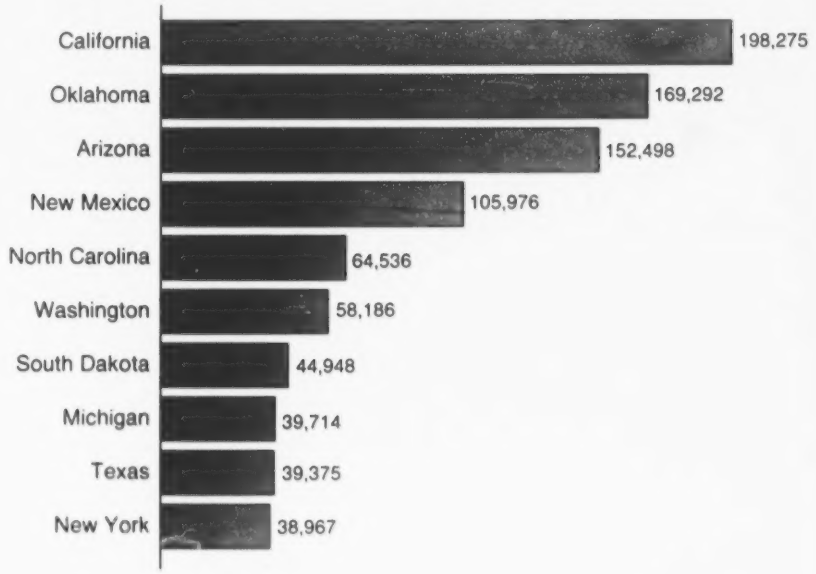
Figure 2. **Ten Largest American Indian Tribes: 1980**



According to the 1980 census, most American Indians lived west of the Mississippi River.

- Two in three Indians lived in the 10 States with the largest Indian populations. Of these States, only North Carolina, Michigan, and New York are east of the Mississippi River.
- In 1980, more than half of the Indian population lived in just five States: California (198,275), Oklahoma (169,292), Arizona (152,498), New Mexico (105,976), and North Carolina (64,536).
- California was the State with the largest Indian population in 1980, climbing from third position in 1970. Between 1970 and 1980, Oklahoma dropped from first to second place, Arizona fell from second to third, and New Mexico stayed fourth.

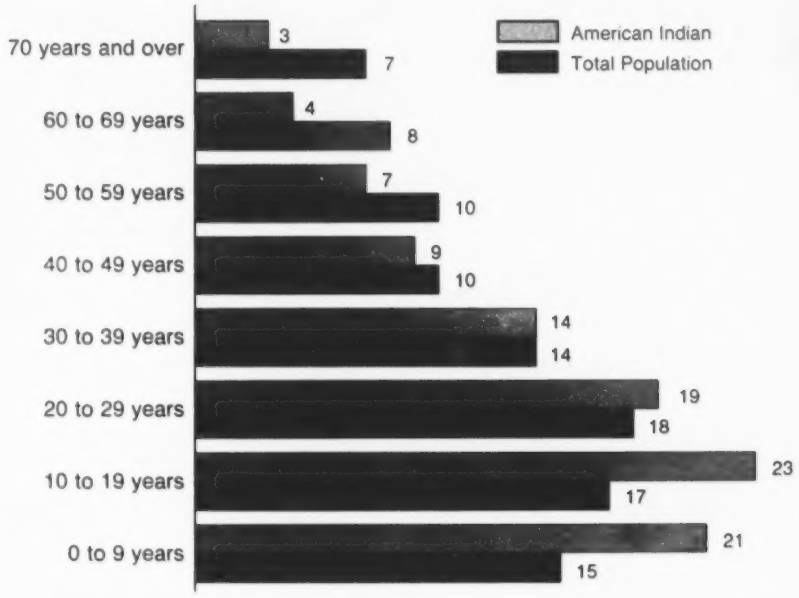
Figure 3. **Ten States With the Largest Number of American Indians: 1980**



The American Indian population is young. The age distribution of the American Indian population differed substantially from that of the total population in 1980.

- Forty-four percent of the Indian population was under 20 years of age, compared with 32 percent of the Nation's total population.
- About 8 percent of all Indians were 60 years old or over in 1980, about half of the proportion (16 percent) for the total population.
- The median age of the Indian population was 22.9 years, considerably younger than the U.S. median age of 30.0 years. (The median age is the age where half the population is older and half younger.) The younger Indian population is partially the result of higher fertility rates.

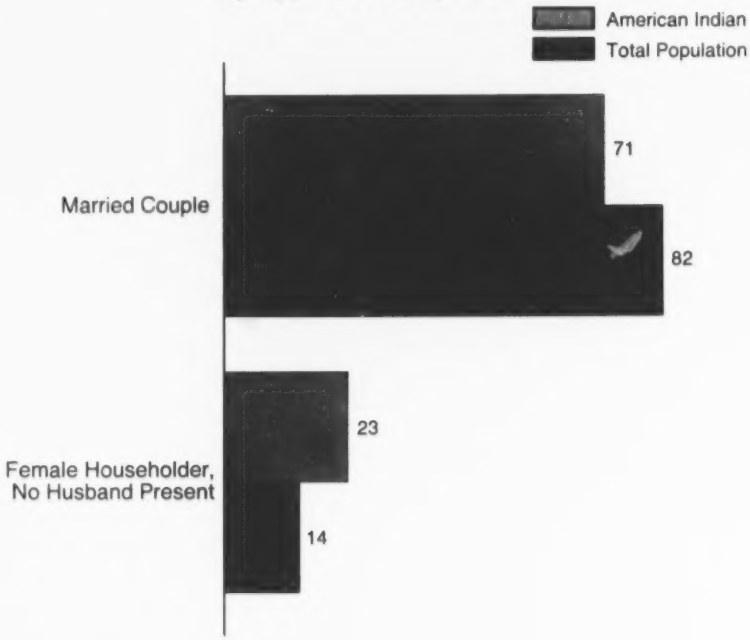
Figure 4. **Percent Distribution of American Indians, by Age: 1980**



In 1980, the vast majority of American Indian families had both a husband and wife present. However, the proportion of families maintained by a female householder without a husband present was higher than the national figure.

- Among the Nation's 300,000 Indian families in 1980, seven in 10 were married couples living together, compared with slightly more than eight in 10 for all of the Nation's 58.9 million families.
- Similar to the national trend, the proportion of American Indian families maintained by a female householder without a husband present moved upward during the last decade and reached 23 percent in 1980. This proportion was considerably more than the national figure of 14 percent.
- American Indian families were larger and more likely to have children than all families. In 1980, about two thirds of American Indian families had children under 18, compared with one-half for all families.

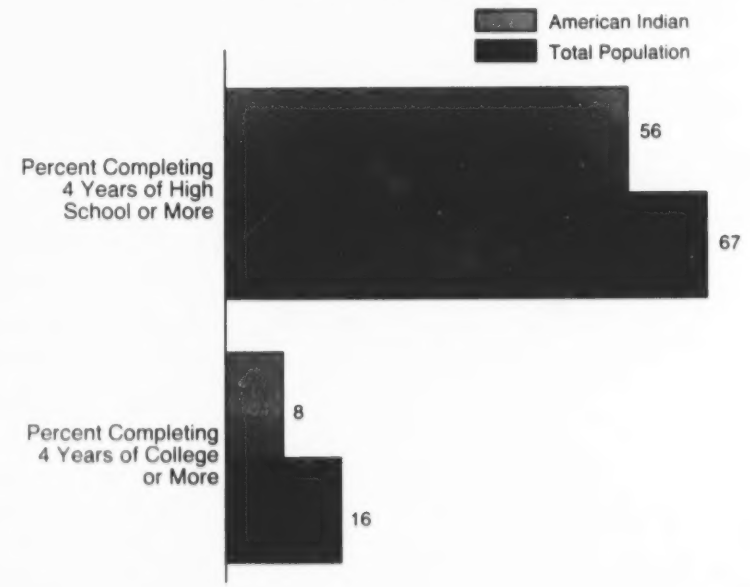
Figure 5. **Percent of American Indian Families, by Type of Family: 1980**



The educational attainment levels of American Indians improved significantly during the 1970's, but remained considerably below the levels of the total population.

- In 1980, 56 percent of the 691,000 Indians aged 25 and over had completed four years of high school or more, compared with only 33 percent in 1970. Despite the advances, the 1980 proportion was still below the 67 percent for the total population.
- Indians were not as likely as the entire U.S. population to have completed four or more years of college: about 8 percent for Indians and about 16 percent for the total population.

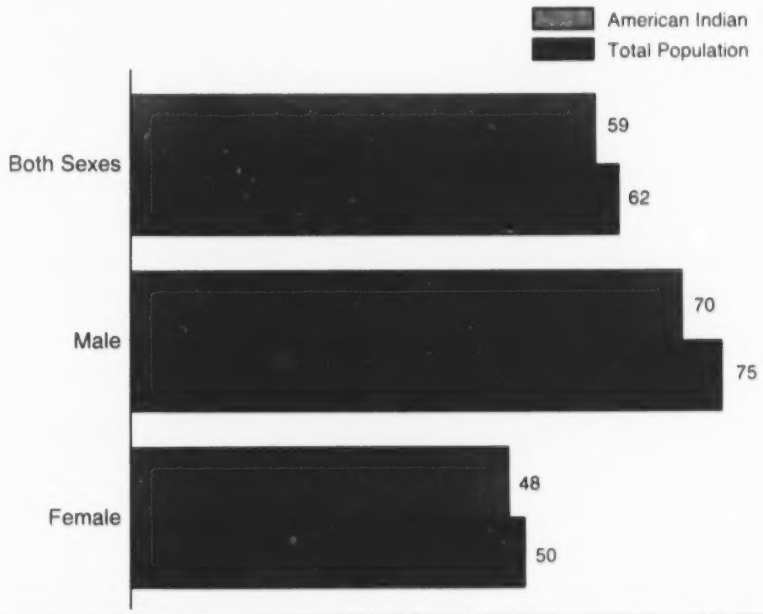
Figure 6. **Educational Attainment for American Indians: 1980**
(Persons 25 years and over)



The 1980 census showed that American Indians were not as likely to participate in the labor force (defined as persons employed or unemployed and actively looking for work) as the total population.

- Overall, 59 percent of the 986,000 Indians 16 years old and over were in the labor force in 1980, three percentage points below the 62 percent rate for the total population.
- Seventy percent of Indian males aged 16 years and over were in the labor force, compared with more than 75 percent for all males.
- American Indian women have shared in the national trend of increased labor force participation by women. The proportion of Indian women in the labor force increased sharply from 35 percent in 1970 to 48 percent in 1980. The rate for all women in 1980 was only slightly higher at just under 50 percent.

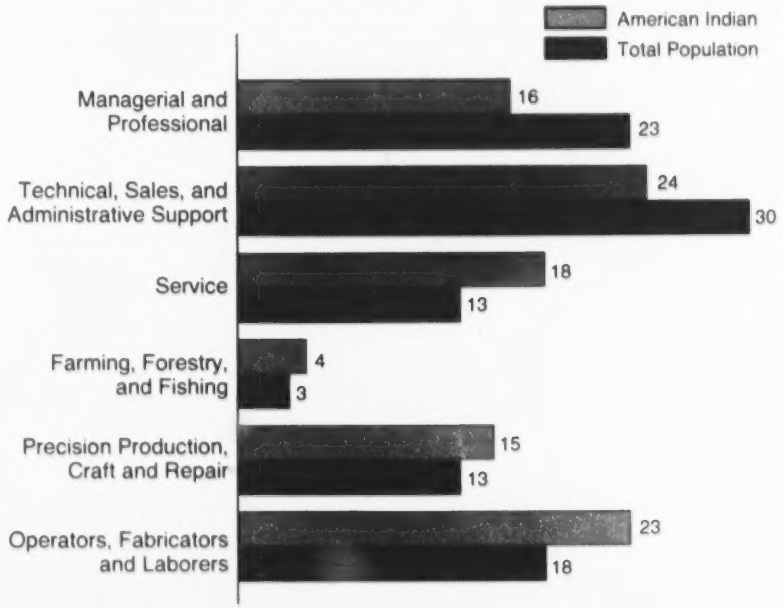
Figure 7. **Labor Force Participation Rates for American Indians, by Sex: 1980**
(Persons 16 years and over)



In 1980, half a million American Indians and 97.6 million in the total population were employed in various occupations. The distribution of employed American Indians among the six major occupational categories was different from that of the general U.S. population.

- A smaller proportion of Indians as compared with Americans in general were employed in managerial and professional specialty occupations: 16 percent for Indians and 23 percent for the total population. This was also true for technical, sales, and administrative support jobs—24 percent and 30 percent, respectively.
- A larger proportion of Indians than of the total population were employed in the jobs of precision production, craft, and repair (15 percent versus 13 percent); operator, fabricator and laborers (23 percent versus 18 percent); and service (18 percent versus 13 percent).
- Indians were slightly more likely than the total population to be in farming, forestry, and fishing jobs: 4 percent and 3 percent, respectively.

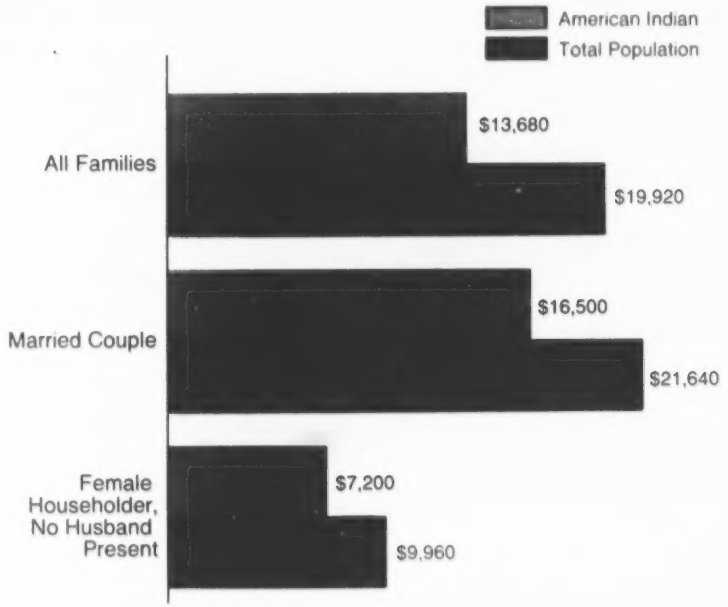
Figure 8. **Percent Distribution for Major Occupations for American Indians: 1980**
(Persons 16 years and over)



The median money income levels among Indian families in 1979 were below those of the Nation as a whole. Money income levels of families are related to a number of factors, such as number of workers in the family, educational attainment levels, and family composition. The median money income does not include noncash benefits such as housing, food, or medical assistance.

- According to the 1980 census, the median money income of Indian families was $13,680 in 1979, compared with $19,920 for the total population. Stated another way, for every $100 U.S. families received, an Indian family received $69.
- The median income of Indian married-couple families was $16,500 or 76 percent of the $21,640 for all married-couple families.
- About one-fourth of all Indian families were maintained by female householders with no husband present in 1980. The median income for these families was $7,200, about 72 percent of the median income of all families maintained by women without husbands at $9,960.

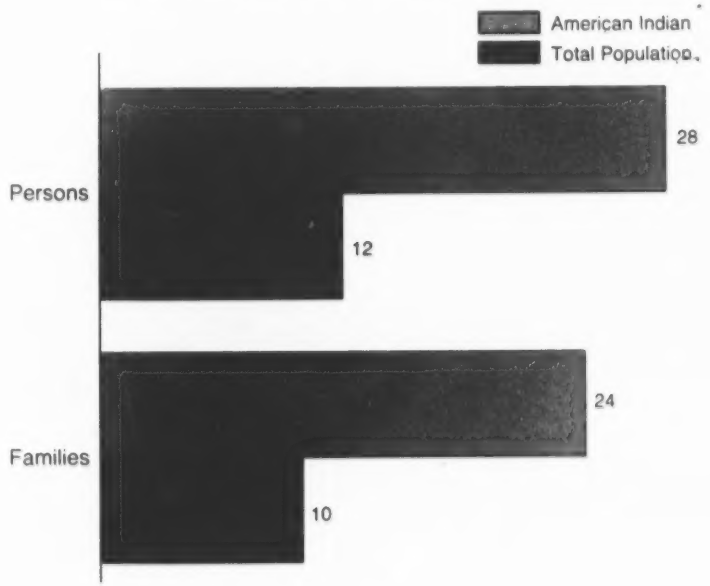
Figure 9. **Median Family Income in 1979 by Type of Family for American Indians: 1980**



The proportion of American Indian persons and families living below the official Government poverty level in 1979 was considerably higher than that of the general population; the poverty threshold for a family of four was $7,412. The definition of poverty status does not include the value of noncash benefits such as housing, food, or medical assistance.

- In 1979, about 400,000 Indians were living below the poverty level, representing 28 percent of the total Indian population. The national poverty rate was about 12 percent (27.4 million persons).
- Twenty-four percent or 79,000 Indian families were in poverty in 1979, compared with less than 10 percent of the families (5.7 million) in the general population.

Figure 10. **Poverty Rates in 1979 for American Indian Persons and Families: 1980**



Section 2

Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics of the American Indian Population Living on 10 Reservations

The discussion that follows is an interpretation of information on American Indians from the 1980 census supplementary questionnaire; figure 11 is the only exception because it contains data from the regular questionnaire. This questionnaire was used exclusively on the 278 Federal and State reservations identified for the 1980 census and in the historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas).

Information was obtained by direct interviews with respondents in households that had received the regular short form census questionnaire and had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member. Approximately 75 percent (more than 100,000 households) of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts living on reservations and in certain parts of Oklahoma received the supplementary questionnaire.

The questionnaire, developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census with the help of the Office of Management and Budget Task Force on Indian Census, obtained additional information on American Indians beyond the statistics from the regular 1980 census questionnaire. The additional information included tribal enrollment, place of residence one year earlier, year moved onto reservation, health services received, usual source of health care and travel time to it, health care payments, main reason for not working a full year in 1979, types of benefits received in 1979, electric lighting, and flooring and exterior wall materials.

In addition, several questions from the regular questionnaire, such as school enrollment and tribal affiliation, were expanded on the supplementary questionnaire. The data from the supplementary questionnaire may differ from comparable data from the regular census questionnaire.

The charts and text that follow are restricted to the 10 reservations—Navajo, Pine Ridge, Gila River, Fort Apache, Tohono O'Odham (formally Papago), Hopi, Zuni Pueblo, San Carlos, Rosebud, and Blackfeet—having the largest number of American Indians. The discussion also refers to American Indians, although the data include the 104 Eskimos and Aleuts living on reservations in 1980; only 18 of the 104 Eskimos and Aleuts lived on these 10 reservations.

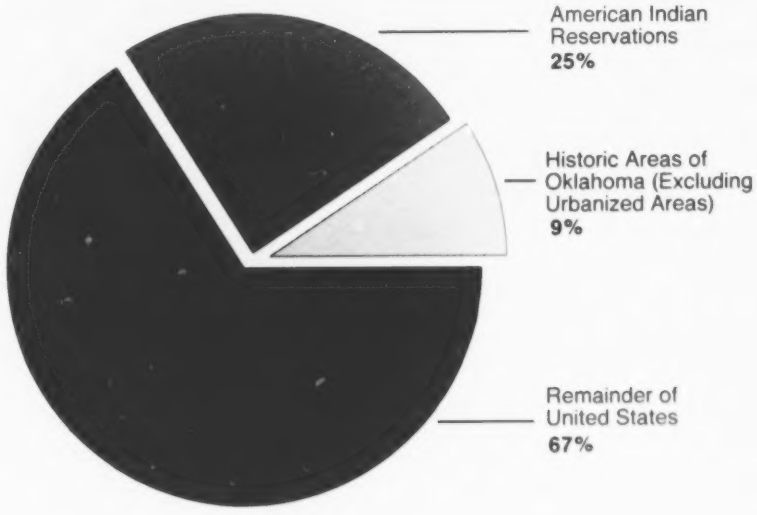
The information on housing units (Figures 19-22) include only those households where the householder or spouse was American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.

See the tables at the end of this report for additional information on the 25 largest reservations (including these 10) and the 10 largest Alaska Native villages.

The 1980 census supplementary questionnaire showed that one-third of all American Indians lived on reservations and in the historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas).

- One-fourth or 340,000 of all American Indians lived on reservations in 1980. Reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order.
- The American Indian population in the historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) numbered 116,000, comprising 9 percent of the total American Indian population. The historic areas consist of the former reservations which had legally established boundaries during the 1900–1907 period.

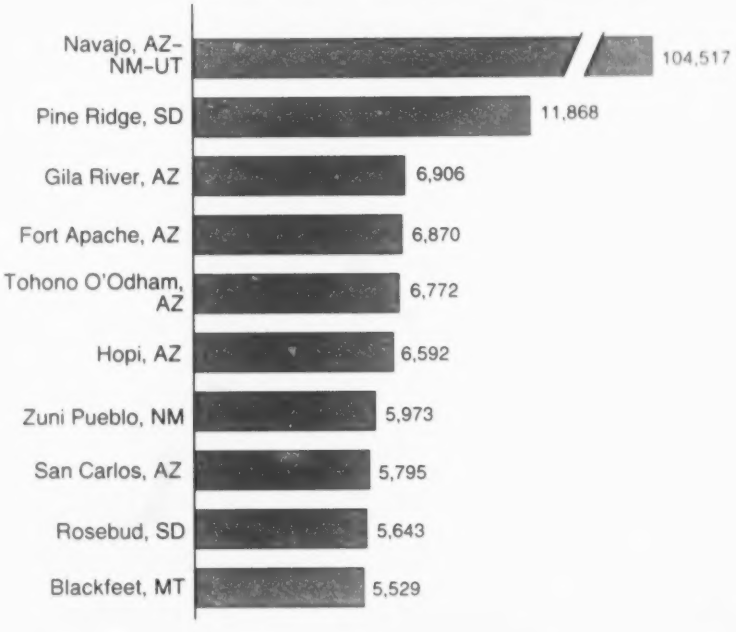
Figure 11. **Distribution of the 1.4 Million American Indians: 1980**



The number of American Indians living on the 278 reservations varied substantially. Only 10 reservations had more than 5,000 American Indians; most had fewer than 1,000.

- Only the Navajo Reservation had more than 100,000 American Indians, while the Pine Ridge Reservation was the only other reservation with more than 10,000 American Indians in 1980.
- An additional eight reservations had more than 5,000 American Indians: Gila River, Fort Apache, Tohono O'Odham, Hopi, Zuni Pueblo, San Carlos, Rosebud, and Blackfeet.
- Six of the 10 reservations with the largest American Indian population were entirely or partially located in Arizona.
- The 166,000 Indians living on the 10 largest reservations accounted for about half of all American Indians living on reservations.

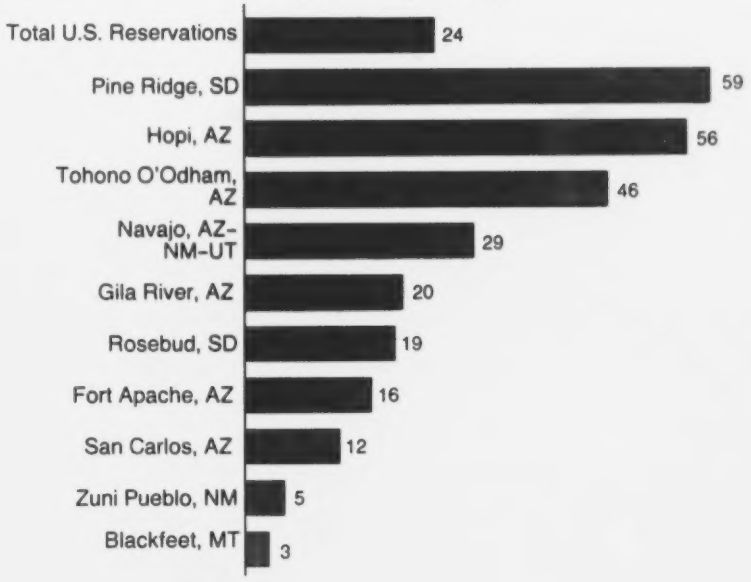
Figure 12. **Ten Reservations With the Largest Number of American Indians: 1980**



Overall, more than 100,000 American Indians aged 5 to 19 living on reservations were enrolled in school. Less than one-fourth (24 percent) of these students were enrolled in Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) or tribal school, the remaining three-fourths attended public or private schools in 1980. The proportion in BIA or tribal schools varied substantially by reservation. The BIA and tribal schools were operated or controlled by BIA or by a tribal government.

- Of the 10 reservations, Pine Ridge had the highest proportion (59 percent) of American Indian students enrolled in BIA or tribal schools, followed by Hopi at 56 percent and Tohono O'Odham at 46 percent.
- Blackfeet (3 percent) and Zuni Pueblo (5 percent) had the lowest proportions of American Indians enrolled in BIA or tribal schools.

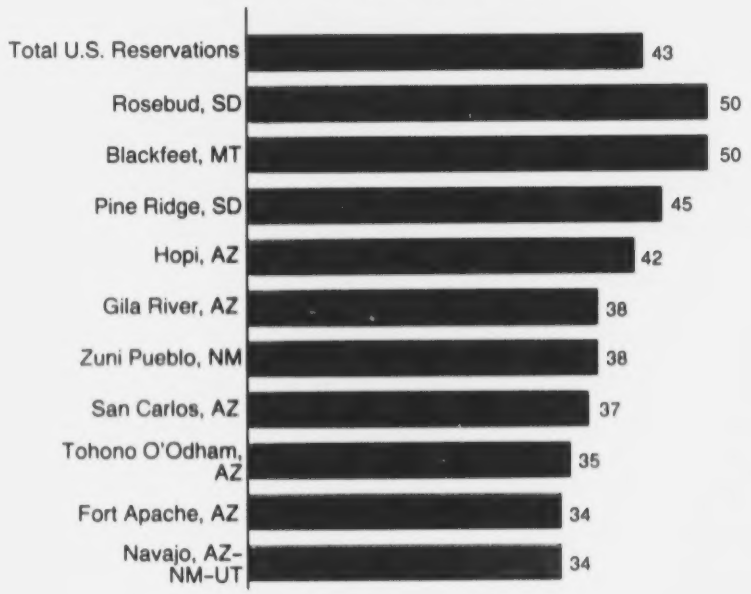
Figure 13. **Percent of American Indians Enrolled in School Who Are Attending BIA or Tribal Schools, for Selected Reservations: 1980**
(Persons 5 to 19 years old)



On all 10 reservations, the proportion of American Indian adults with high school diplomas was no higher than 50 percent.

- Forty-three percent of the 135,630 American Indians aged 25 and over living on reservations were high school graduates.
- Blackfeet and Rosebud had the highest proportion of high school graduates at 50 percent.
- Tohono O'Odham, Fort Apache, and Navajo had the lowest proportions of high school graduates at about 35 percent.

Figure 14. **Percent American Indian High School Graduates, for Selected Reservations: 1980**
(Persons 25 years old and over)



The 1980 census was the first to collect information on health care for American Indians residing on reservations. Persons were classified as having received health care if they received medical and/or dental services from a health care provider, such as a doctor, dentist, nurse, pharmacist, or community health representative at any time during the last 12 months.

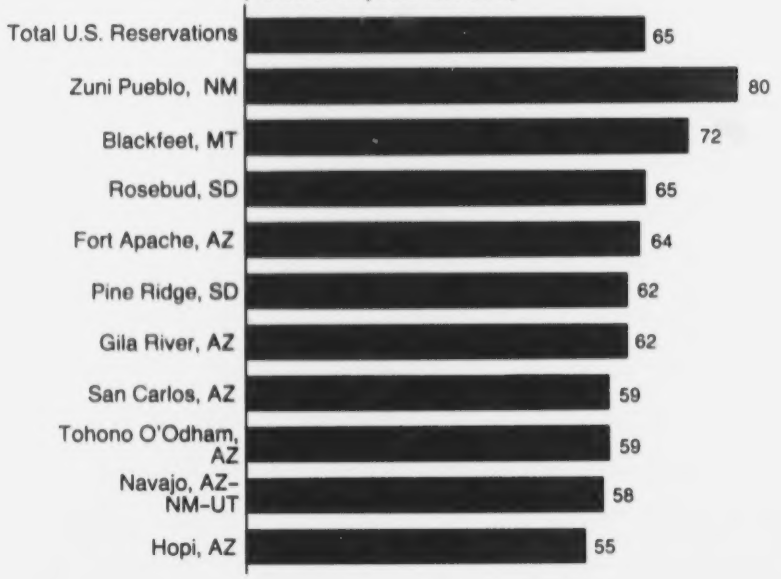
- More than four in five Indians on reservations received health care.
- The highest proportion of American Indians receiving health care was on the Tohono O'Odham and Fort Apache Reservations each at more than 88 percent.
- None of the 10 reservations had less than 80 percent receiving health care.

Figure 15. **Percent of American Indians Who Received Health Care in the Last 12 Months, for Selected Reservations: 1980**

There were substantial differences in labor force participation rates in 1979 for American Indians 16 years old and over on the 10 reservations. Labor force, as defined in the supplementary questionnaire, included persons employed or unemployed and actively looking for work, as well as individuals who raised crops and/or livestock or sold or traded traditional crafts such as rugs, pottery, and jewelry.

- Of the 199,280 American Indians on reservations, just more than 65 percent participated in the labor force in 1979.
- Zuni Pueblo had the highest proportion of American Indians (80 percent) participating in the labor force in 1979, followed by Blackfeet at 72 percent.
- No more than 59 percent of the Indian population was in the labor force on the San Carlos, Tohono O'Odham, Navajo, and Hopi Reservations.

Figure 16. **Labor Force Participation Rates in 1979 for American Indians, for Selected Reservations: 1980**
(Persons 16 years and over)



The median family money income in 1979 ranged from about $7,000 to nearly $11,000 among the 10 reservations. The money income levels of families are related to a number of factors, such as number of workers in the family, educational attainment levels, and family composition. The median money income does not include noncash benefits such as housing, food, or medical assistance.

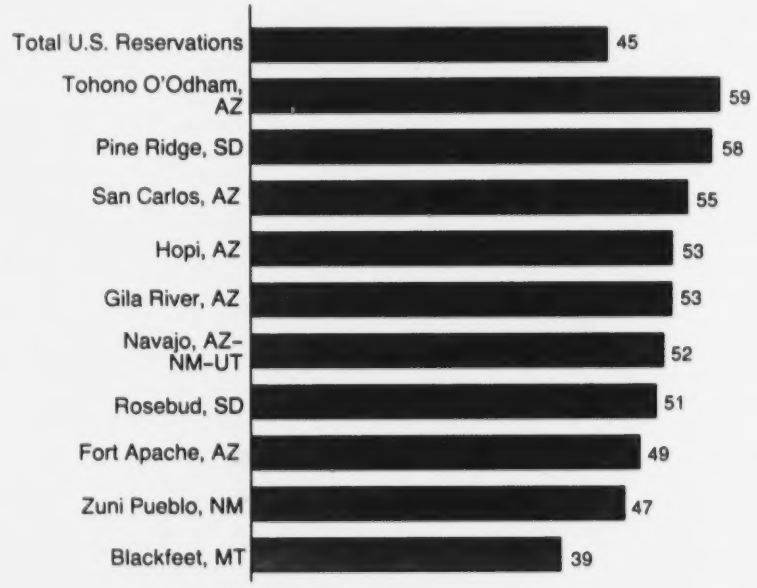
- The median money income in 1979 was about $10,000 for Indian families residing on all reservations.
- Blackfeet ($10,580) and Zuni Pueblo ($10,350) had the highest median incomes as well as the highest labor force participation rates.
- Six reservations—Rosebud, Navajo, Hopi, San Carlos, Gila River, and Pine Ridge—had median family incomes between $7,900 and $9,000.
- Tohono O'Odham, one of the reservations with a relatively low labor force participation rate, had a low median family income of about $7,000.

Figure 17. **Median Money Income in 1979 for American Indian Families, for Selected Reservations: 1980**

As with educational attainment and median income, there were vast differences in poverty rates in 1979 among the 10 reservations; the poverty threshold for a family of four was $7,412. The definition of poverty status does not include the value of noncash benefits such as housing, food, or medical assistance.

- A very high proportion, 45 percent, of the 336,280 American Indians residing on reservations were living below the poverty level in 1979.
- About 6 in 10 persons on the Tohono O'Odham and Pine Ridge Reservations were in poverty.
- At least five in 10 Indians were in poverty on San Carlos, Hopi, Gila River, Navajo, and Rosebud Reservations.
- The Blackfeet Reservation had the lowest percentage of American Indians in poverty at 39 percent, still a high proportion.

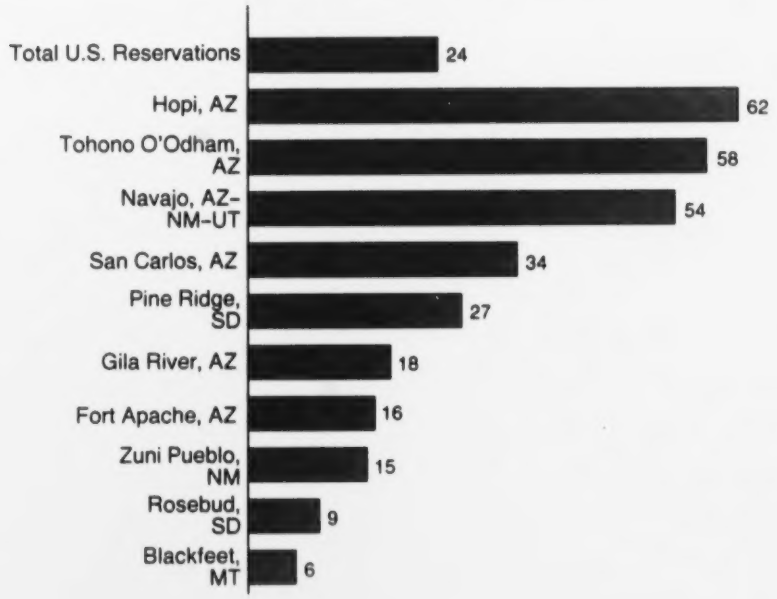
Figure 18. **Poverty Rates in 1979 for American Indians, for Selected Reservations: 1980**



In 1980, more than 81,000 American Indian housing units on reservations lacked complete plumbing facilities. A housing unit having complete plumbing facilities was defined as having hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower inside the unit for the exclusive use of its occupants.

- Almost one-fourth of American Indian housing units on reservations lacked complete plumbing facilities.
- More than half of the housing units on the Hopi, Tohono O'Odham, and Navajo Reservations were without complete plumbing facilities.
- Among the 10 reservations, the lowest proportions of housing units without complete plumbing facilities were on the Rosebud (9 percent) and Blackfeet (6 percent) Reservations.

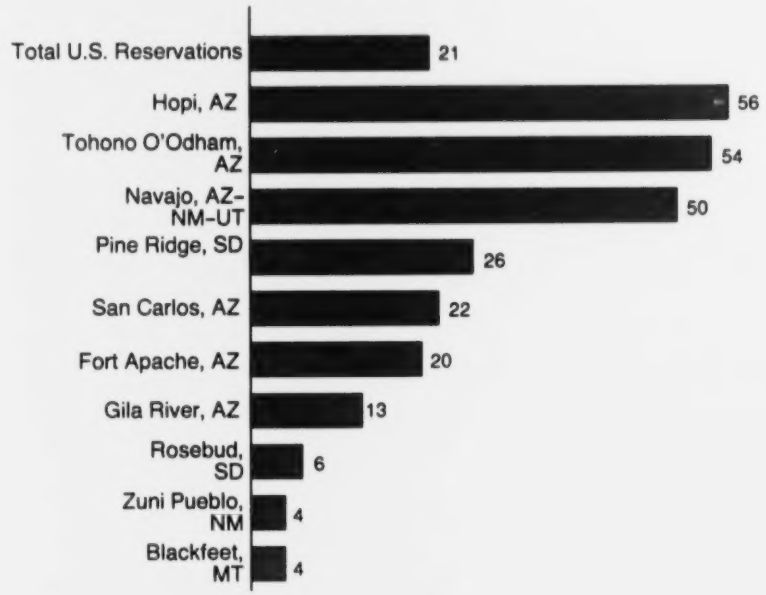
Figure 19. **Percent of American Indian Housing Units Without Complete Plumbing, for Selected Reservations: 1980**



Among the 10 reservations, the proportion of American Indian housing units without an indoor toilet showed tremendous differences, ranging from 4 percent to 56 percent.

- More than one-fifth of the Indian houses on reservations lacked an indoor toilet.
- At least 50 percent of the homes on three reservations—Hopi, Tohono O'Odham, and Navajo—were without an indoor toilet.
- At 4 percent, Blackfeet and Zuni Pueblo had the lowest proportions of their housing units without indoor toilets.

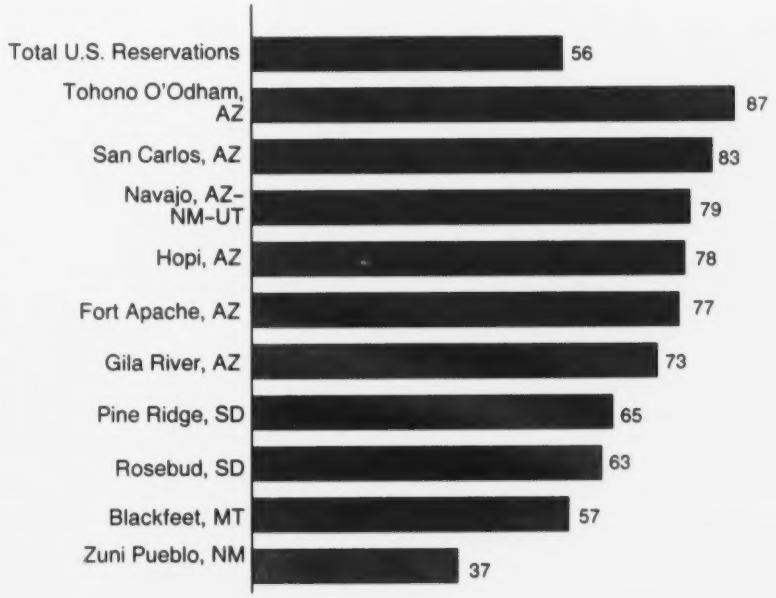
Figure 20. **Percent of American Indian Housing Units Without Indoor Toilet, for Selected Reservations: 1980**



In 1980, there were some major differences in the proportions of American Indian housing units without telephones among the 10 reservations. The proportions ranged from 37 percent to 87 percent.

- More than half (56 percent) of the American Indian housing units on reservations had no telephone.
- Relatively large proportions of housing units on the Tohono O'Odham and San Carlos Reservations were without a telephone: 87 percent and 83 percent, respectively.
- At least two-thirds of the houses were without telephones on six of the 10 reservations.
- Slightly more than one-third of Zuni Pueblo housing units were without a telephone.

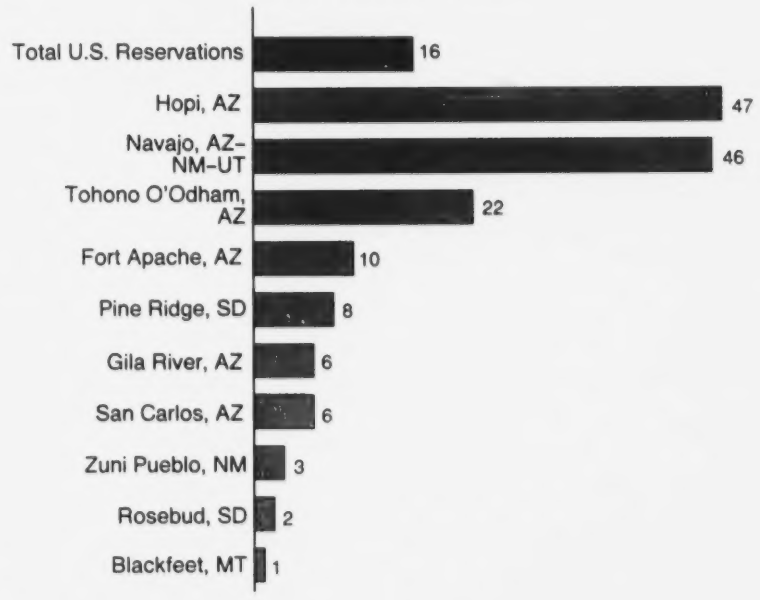
Figure 21. **Percent of American Indian Housing Units Without a Telephone, for Selected Reservations: 1980**



As with plumbing and indoor toilets, there were wide differences in the percentage of housing units without electric lighting among the 10 reservations. The proportions ranged from 1 percent to 47 percent.

- Sixteen percent of all American Indian housing units on reservations lacked electric lighting.
- Hopi and Navajo had the highest proportion of homes without electric lighting at nearly 50 percent.
- More than one in five residences on Tohono O'Odham did not have electric lighting.
- Seven reservations had 10 percent or less of their housing units without electric lighting; Blackfeet had the lowest proportion at 1 percent.

Figure 22. **Percent of American Indian Housing Units Without Electric Lighting, for Selected Reservations: 1980**



Section 3

Social and Economic Characteristics of the Alaska Native Population in Alaska

On April 1, 1980, there were 64,103 Alaska Natives living in Alaska, most were Eskimos (34,144) and fewer were American Indians (21,869) and Aleuts (8,090). In 1970, the Alaska Native population numbered 50,814. There were 28,186 Eskimos, 16,276 American Indians, and 6,352 Aleuts counted in Alaska in 1970.

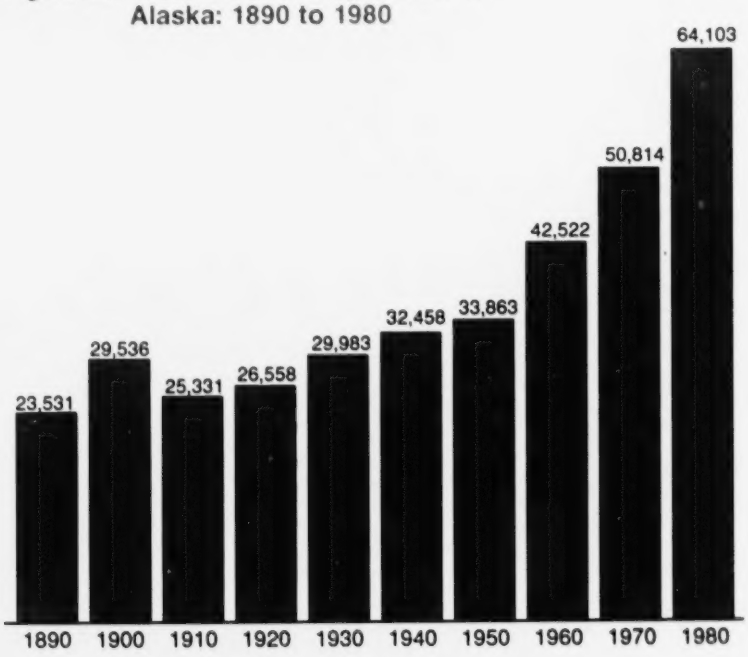
The increase (26 percent) in the Alaska Native population during the 1970's was attributed to factors such as natural increase (births minus deaths), improvements in the ways the Census Bureau counted individuals, and the wider use of self-identification to obtain information on race.

The following information is based on the 1980 census regular questionnaire that focuses on living conditions of Alaska Natives (American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts) in Alaska.

Since 1880, the U.S. Census Bureau has counted Alaska Natives in the decennial censuses.

- The growth of the Alaska Native population was relatively slow from 1890 to 1950. During that time, the population increased by only about 10,000 persons, from 23,531 to 33,863.
- The period from 1950 to 1980 was a time of rapid growth for Alaska Natives. The population rose by more than 30,000 persons and numbered 64,103 in 1980.

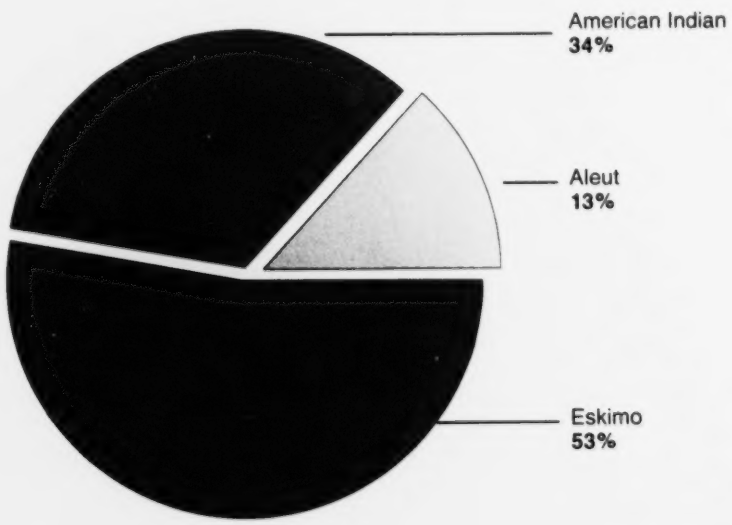
Figure 23. **Alaska Native Population in Alaska: 1890 to 1980**



The Alaska Native population comprises Eskimos, American Indians, and Aleuts.

- In 1980, more than half of all Alaska Natives were Eskimos, about one third were American Indians, and slightly more than one-tenth were Aleut.
- The two main Eskimo groups, Inupiat and Yupik, are distinguished by their language and geography. The former live in the north and northwest parts of Alaska and speak Inupiaq, the latter live in the south and southwest and speak Yupik.
- The main American Indian tribes are the Alaskan Athabaskan in the central part of the state, and the Tlingit, Tsimshian, and Haida in the southeast.
- The Aleuts live mainly in the Aleutian Islands.

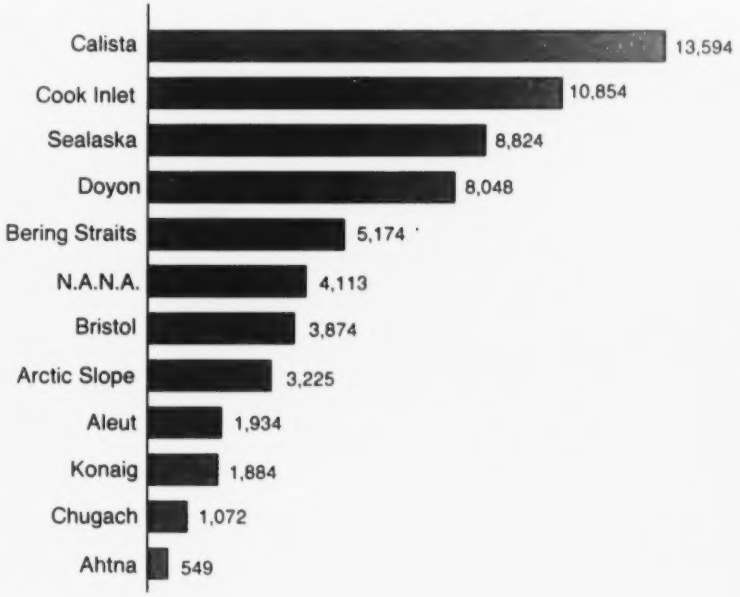
Figure 24. **Distribution of the 64,000 Alaska Natives in Alaska: 1980**



After 1971, all of Alaska (except the Annette Islands Reserve) was divided into 12 geographically defined Alaska Native Regional Corporations. An Alaska Native Regional Corporation is a corporate entity organized to conduct business for profit. The boundaries of these regions have been legally established.

- In 1980, the largest number of Alaska Natives lived in the Calista Regional Corporation (13,594 persons) and the smallest number lived in Ahtna (549 persons).
- Of the 12 Regional Corporations in Alaska, Calista had the highest concentration of Alaska Natives at 87 percent of the total population. Cook Inlet had the second largest number of Alaska Natives (10,854); however, this group comprised only a small share (5 percent) of the overall population in the corporation's area.

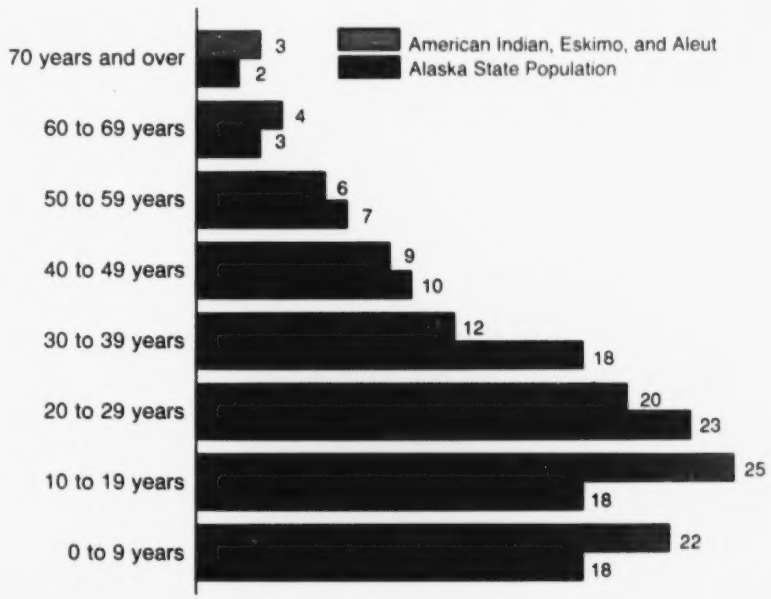
Figure 25. **Alaska Natives in Alaska Native Regional Corporations: 1980**



In a State that was, on average, much younger than the national average, Alaska Natives were younger still.

- Almost half (47 percent) of Alaska Natives were under 20 years of age, compared with 36 percent of Alaska's total population.
- Forty-seven percent of Alaska Natives and 59 percent of the State's population were 20 to 59 years old.
- Seven percent of Alaska Natives and 5 percent of Alaska's total population were 60 years old or older.
- The median age of Alaska Natives was 21.4 years, compared with 26.1 years for the total State population.

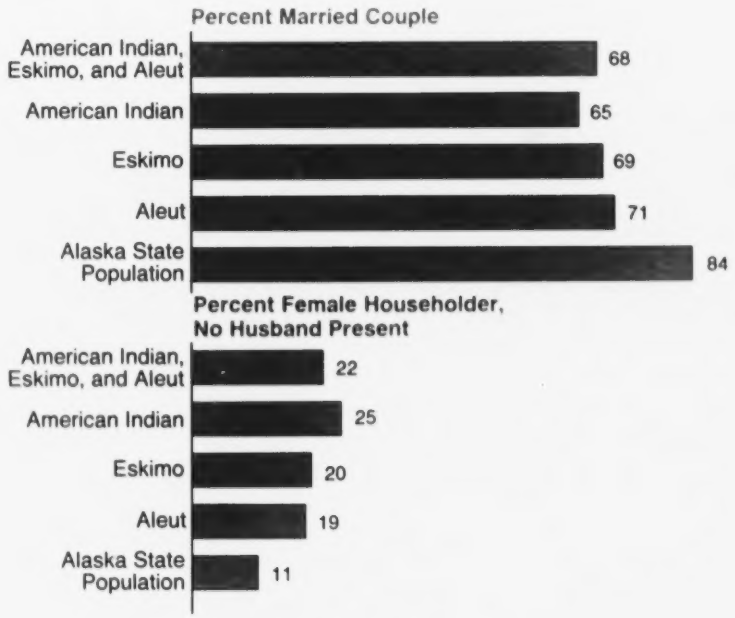
Figure 26. **Percent Distribution of Alaska Natives in Alaska, by Age: 1980**



Alaska Natives had proportionately fewer married-couple families and more families with a female householder and no husband present than did the State as a whole.

- Only 68 percent of the 11,700 Alaska Native families consisted of a husband and wife; this was true for 84 percent of the 95,560 total families in Alaska.
- Among Alaska Natives, American Indians had the smallest percentage of married-couple families at 65 percent, while Aleuts had the largest at 71 percent.
- The proportion of families with a female householder and no husband present was twice as high among Alaska Natives as it was among Alaska's total population: 22 percent and 11 percent, respectively.
- One-fourth of American Indian families and one-fifth of Eskimo and Aleut families each were maintained by female householders.

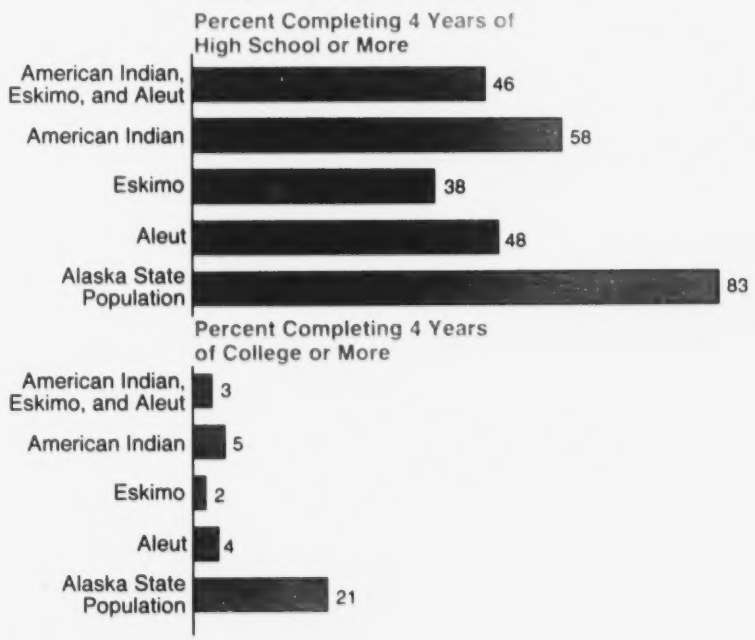
Figure 27. **Type of Family for Alaska Natives in Alaska: 1980**



Although Alaska Natives have made great strides in education during this century, Alaska Natives remain less likely to have high school diplomas or college degrees than other Alaskans.

- Forty-six percent of the 27,460 Alaska Natives 25 years or older had completed high school, compared with 83 percent statewide.
- Less than four percent of Alaska Natives were college graduates, while the statewide total was 21 percent.
- Among Alaska Native groups, American Indians and Aleuts were more likely to have a high school education and a college degree than were Eskimos.

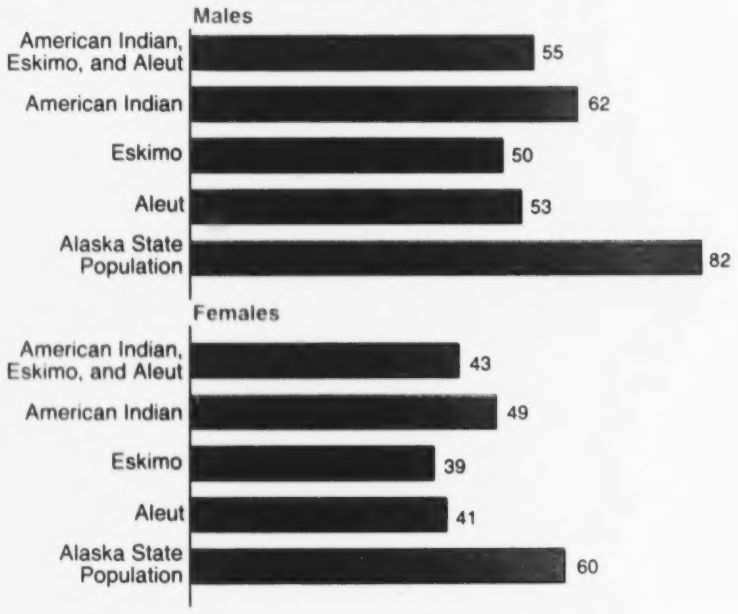
Figure 28. **Educational Attainment for Alaska Natives in Alaska: 1980**
(Persons 25 years and over)



Among Alaska Natives in 1980, labor force participation (defined as persons employed or unemployed and actively looking for work) was substantially lower than for Alaska as a whole.

- Less than half of the 40,960 Alaska Natives 16 years and older were in the labor force in 1980, compared with about 72 percent of Alaska's total population.
- Sixty percent of all females in the State of Alaska and 43 percent of Alaska Native females were in the labor force in 1980. Similarly, 82 percent of Alaska's total males 16 and over were in the labor force, compared with only 55 percent of Alaska Native males.
- American Indians had the highest labor force participation rates of the three Alaska Native groups; this may be because they were more likely to live in urban areas. Eskimos who tend to live in more rural areas had the lowest rates.

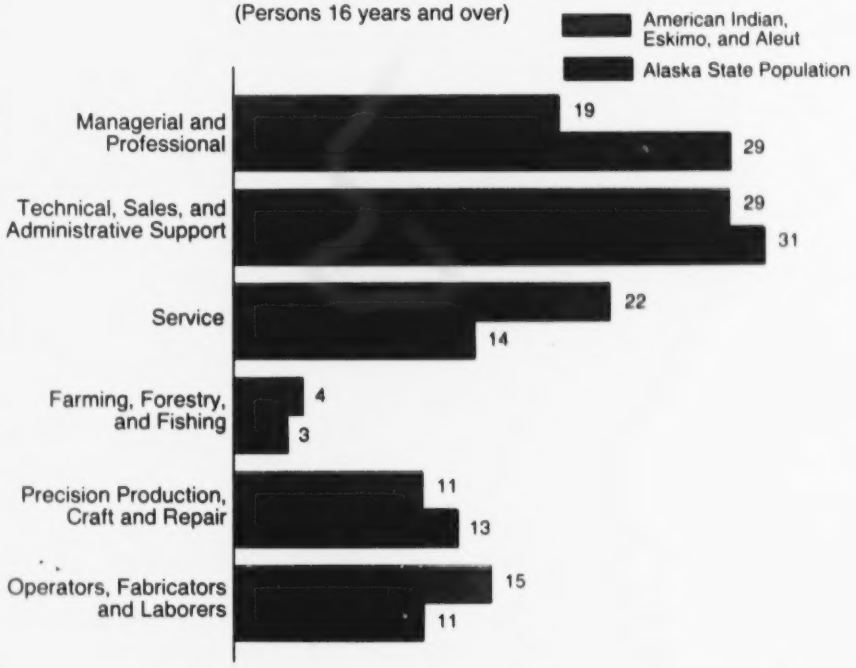
Figure 29. **Labor Force Participation Rates for Alaska Natives in Alaska, by Sex: 1980**
(Persons 16 years and over)



Alaska Natives were more likely than the total State's population to be in service jobs or to be operators, fabricators, or laborers and less likely to be in managerial and professional jobs.

- Among the 15,760 employed Alaska Natives 16 years and older, 19 percent were in managerial and professional occupations, compared with 29 percent for the State as a whole.
- Alaska Natives were somewhat less likely than the State's total population to be employed in technical, sales, and administrative jobs: 29 percent and 31 percent, respectively.
- Alaska Natives were more likely than the statewide population to be in service jobs (22 percent and about 14 percent, respectively) and to be operators, fabricators, or laborers (15 percent and about 11 percent, respectively).

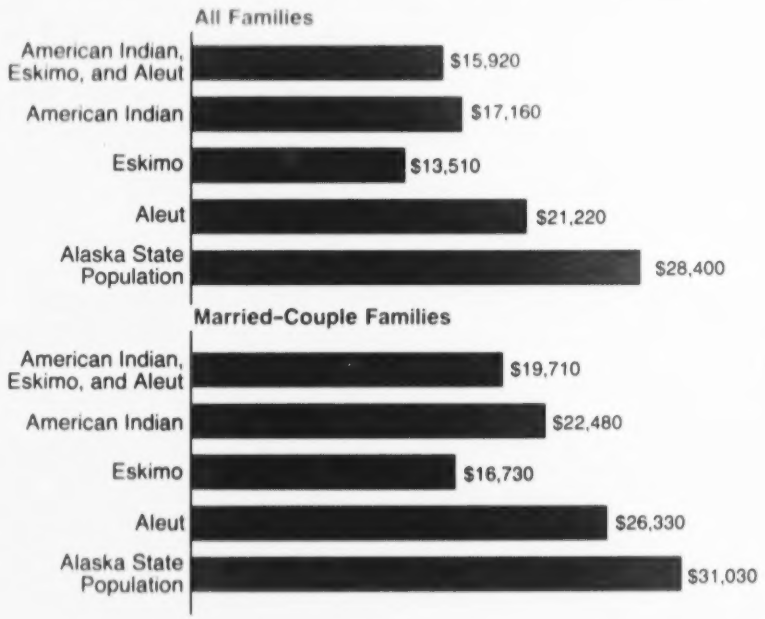
Figure 30. **Percent Distribution for Major Occupations for Alaska Natives in Alaska: 1980**
(Persons 16 years and over)



The median money income of Alaska Native families has remained below the average for Alaska as a whole. The median money income levels of families are related to a number of factors, such as number of workers in the family, educational attainment levels, and family composition. The median money income does not include the value of noncash benefits such as housing, food, or medical assistance.

- Alaska, with a median family income of $28,400, had the highest income of any State. For Alaska Natives, the median family income was $15,920, only 56 percent of the median income for the State.
- Aleut families earned an average of $21,220, followed by American Indians ($17,160) and Eskimos ($13,510).
- Among married-couple families, median income levels were $31,030 for the State total and $19,710 for Alaska Natives.

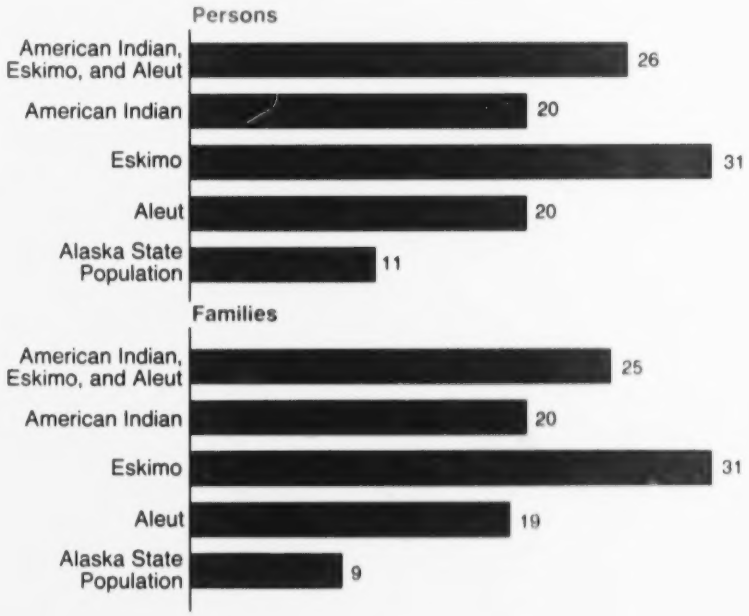
Figure 31. **Median Family Income in 1979 by Type of Family, for Alaska Natives in Alaska: 1980**



According to the 1980 census, a sizable proportion of Alaska Natives lived in poverty in 1979, when the poverty threshold for a family of four was $7,412. The definition of poverty status does not include the value of noncash benefits such as housing, food, or medical assistance.

- About 1 in 4 or 16,170 Alaska Native persons were poor, compared with about 1 in 10 or 41,620 for the State as a whole.
- About 3 in 10 Eskimos lived in poverty, compared with 2 in 10 Aleuts and American Indians.
- The proportions of Alaska Native families (25 percent) and families statewide (9 percent) living below the poverty level were about the same as the proportions for persons living below the poverty level: 26 percent for Alaska Native persons and 11 percent for persons statewide.

Figure 32. **Poverty Rates in 1979 of Alaska Native Persons and Families in Alaska: 1980**



Summary

The statistical portrait of the American Indian and Alaska Native populations in the United States, presented by the 1980 Census of Population and Housing information, shows a fast-growing and young population. Both are very diverse with the American Indian population composed of hundreds of tribes. These groups still lag behind the rest of the Nation in many important respects. However, historical census data reveal that significant progress has been made over the years.

The following tables show data from the 1980 census on selected characteristics for the 25 largest American Indian reservations from the supplementary questionnaire and 10 largest Alaska Native villages from the regular census questionnaire.

Table 1.--Summary of Social Characteristics of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts for Selected Reservations: 1980

(Data are based on a sample.)

25 reservations with the largest number of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts	Total	Percent--			Persons 1 year and over						
							Did not always live on this reservation				
							Total		Percent moved onto reservation--		
	Total	Enrolled in tribe	Persons 5-19 years old enrolled in school-- Bureau of Indian Affairs or tribal school	Persons 25 years old and over-- high school graduate	Total	Always lived on this reservation	Number	Percent	1979 or 1980	1975 to 1978	1974 or earlier
RESERVATIONS											
Total persons	336,280	87.0	24.4	43.2	326,430	226,391	75,363	23.1	6.2	6.6	10.3
Blackfeet Reservation, Mont.	5,525	82.7	2.9	49.9	5,358	4,029	902	16.8	4.1	5.5	7.2
Colville Reservation, Wash.	3,568	87.4	9.2	56.2	3,481	1,723	1,714	49.2	12.7	15.2	21.4
Crow Reservation, Mont.	3,948	94.6	5.0	52.1	3,833	2,706	996	26.0	8.9	6.5	10.6
Eastern Cherokee Reservation, N.C.	4,822	96.3	73.1	43.2	4,726	3,718	960	20.3	3.1	5.4	11.8
Flathead Reservation, Mont.	3,622	68.7	3.8	57.0	3,528	1,462	1,484	42.1	9.9	11.6	20.5
Fort Apache Reservation, Ariz.	6,868	91.8	15.5	34.1	6,653	5,560	651	9.8	4.1	2.4	3.3
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.	4,246	83.2	3.3	51.1	4,097	2,501	1,377	33.6	8.4	9.9	15.3
Gila River Reservation, Ariz.	6,903	86.7	19.6	38.3	6,707	5,163	1,355	20.2	7.7	4.3	8.2
Hopi Reservation, Ariz.	6,592	81.5	56.1	41.7	6,449	5,060	562	8.7	3.4	2.2	3.2
Laguna Pueblo, N. Mex.	3,565	90.9	50.1	62.0	3,452	2,128	1,280	37.1	8.8	9.2	19.1
Leech Lake Reservation, Minn.	2,734	84.2	5.4	49.2	2,661	1,451	1,129	42.4	10.0	16.5	15.9
Mississippi Choctaw Reservation	2,753	95.8	82.4	34.1	2,669	1,497	1,119	41.9	6.2	15.8	19.9
Navajo Reservation, Ariz.-N. Mex.-Utah	104,509	90.4	28.6	34.1	101,355	83,040	10,380	10.2	2.8	2.2	5.3
Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont.	3,066	93.3	25.6	52.0	2,963	1,972	743	25.1	8.6	8.0	8.5
Osage Reservation, Okla.	4,701	61.2	0.4	65.9	4,589	1,415	2,551	55.6	14.8	16.5	24.3
Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak.	11,867	91.4	59.1	44.8	11,472	8,596	2,145	18.7	4.9	6.5	7.3
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.	2,826	90.0	9.0	43.4	2,736	2,102	556	20.3	4.9	5.7	9.7
Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.	5,643	76.3	18.5	50.2	5,405	3,647	1,293	23.9	7.4	7.4	9.1
San Carlos Reservation, Ariz.	5,795	86.8	11.7	37.1	5,631	4,136	877	15.6	6.0	3.9	5.7
Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak.-S. Dak.	4,587	86.8	24.4	50.8	4,428	2,841	1,268	28.6	10.2	6.9	11.6
Tohono O'Odham Reservation, Ariz.	6,772	89.2	45.8	35.0	6,597	5,161	1,304	19.8	4.9	5.2	9.7
Turtle Mountain Reservation, N. Dak.	4,011	92.7	73.6	38.8	3,881	2,728	1,100	28.3	7.1	5.8	15.5
Wind River Reservation, Wyo.	4,147	78.4	20.5	47.1	4,020	2,670	913	22.7	7.6	7.4	7.7
Yakima Reservation, Wash.	4,947	87.9	6.1	51.3	4,810	2,982	1,472	30.6	6.2	8.8	15.6
Zuni Pueblo, N. Mex.	5,973	95.1	5.2	38.3	5,831	5,151	599	10.3	2.2	3.0	5.1

Table 2.--Summary of Health Characteristics of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts for Selected Reservations: 1980

(Data are based on a sample.)

25 reservations with the largest number of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts	Persons receiving health care last month				Persons who received health care in last 12 months										
		Received care from--percent				Usual place of health care--percent			Health care paid for by--percent					Travel time to health care facility--percent	
	Total	Doctor	Dentist	Community health representative	Total	Indian health service clinic, health center or hospital	Private physician or dentist	Tribal clinic or hospital	Person or other family member	Private health insurance	Medicaid or Medicare	Indian health service or tribe	Other government services	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 hour
RESERVATIONS															
Total persons	155,427	79.0	41.6	14.3	285,618	80.3	11.3	4.8	4.7	4.9	2.8	84.1	2.0	60.0	23.9
Blackfeet Reservation, Mon	2,462	80.3	41.4	7.0	4,780	96.2	2.9	0.6	1.2	1.6	0.5	95.7	0.4	81.7	12.4
Colville Reservation, Wash	1,966	72.5	39.5	7.6	3,259	59.0	35.9	1.7	3.4	11.5	1.8	80.6	1.7	72.5	13.4
Crow Reservation, Mont	2,053	76.7	41.6	6.8	3,767	95.1	3.4	0.7	1.5	1.9	0.4	94.9	0.5	50.5	34.6
Eastern Cherokee Reservation, N.C	2,957	82.9	42.9	6.3	4,524	93.7	4.5	1.0	2.5	2.1	0.7	93.8	0.5	85.2	11.9
Flathead Reservation, Mont	1,690	72.9	38.9	12.2	2,887	33.3	60.8	1.7	2.8	12.0	6.8	76.6	0.8	69.5	24.9
Fort Apache Reservation, Ariz	2,831	85.0	40.9	10.1	6,080	97.5	1.3	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.1	90.9	6.8	66.0	25.3
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont	2,462	79.6	48.2	24.6	3,843	92.7	4.8	1.3	1.1	2.2	1.8	93.3	1.0	84.5	12.6
Gila River Reservation, Ariz	3,396	85.4	39.9	21.3	5,882	93.3	1.8	4.1	1.2	0.7	0.2	96.7	0.7	67.2	23.6
Hopi Reservation, Ariz	2,350	79.0	42.8	13.2	5,471	98.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	97.7	1.2	29.4	47.7
Laguna Pueblo, N. Mex	2,170	75.1	52.8	16.4	3,229	86.4	9.3	1.2	4.2	5.9	0.8	87.8	0.9	64.1	27.1
Leech Lake Reservation, Minn	1,409	81.8	37.8	8.0	2,549	77.8	16.0	0.8	2.6	7.0	6.8	74.7	8.5	63.1	31.2
Mississippi Choctaw Reservation	1,547	81.7	45.8	19.8	2,316	86.9	3.8	3.2	2.3	1.7	1.6	89.4	4.7	53.4	31.8
Navajo Reservation, Ariz.-N. Mex.-Utah	38,967	79.3	40.3	5.0	87,376	87.5	7.3	1.4	5.9	3.0	0.9	88.3	0.8	39.8	28.4
Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont	1,573	80.2	41.5	14.7	2,746	94.7	2.9	1.0	1.5	2.6	1.2	93.3	0.7	74.5	13.0
Osage Reservation, Okla	2,607	83.8	42.4	4.9	4,111	38.1	54.2	5.3	33.2	16.3	4.4	41.4	2.5	50.1	40.7
Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak	4,890	76.1	39.2	26.0	10,179	93.4	3.4	0.6	2.0	1.1	1.1	92.5	2.4	50.4	27.9
Red Lake Reservation, Minn	1,355	80.4	45.3	6.9	2,351	95.4	1.3	1.2	0.1	1.7	3.8	89.9	1.6	76.6	19.5
Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak	2,705	75.6	38.2	24.8	4,697	83.7	12.6	0.7	6.4	3.8	4.4	82.6	1.6	64.2	27.5
San Carlos Reservation, Ariz	2,325	77.6	38.7	14.8	4,942	96.6	1.9	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.1	96.5	0.8	90.8	6.6
Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak.-S. Dak.	2,497	81.7	38.4	27.0	3,993	93.5	3.8	0.4	1.6	3.5	1.2	91.7	1.8	65.7	28.9
Tohono O'Odham Reservation, Ariz	3,923	82.6	44.5	33.0	6,039	98.1	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.1	96.8	1.6	51.5	21.6
Turtle Mountain Reservation, N. Dak	2,091	83.2	39.8	10.6	3,714	79.2	11.7	0.6	0.5	6.7	3.2	77.7	6.1	89.8	8.6
Wind River Reservation, Wyo	2,368	83.2	49.7	14.4	3,559	93.0	2.7	2.8	2.1	1.6	0.7	94.0	0.3	83.8	12.3
Yakima Reservation, Wash	2,959	82.7	43.7	7.7	4,406	77.5	16.3	4.8	3.7	10.1	2.1	80.8	2.0	71.7	25.9
Zuni Pueblo, N. Mex	2,746	74.4	40.3	20.9	4,775	97.0	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.2	2.2	95.4	0.3	92.5	3.3

Table 3.--Summary of Labor Force, Income, and Poverty Characteristics of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts for Selected Reservations: 1980

(Data are based on a sample.)

25 reservations with the largest number of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts	In labor force in 1979							Families with an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder or spouse--percent with no workers in 1979	Persons 15 years old and over					Percent of households		Median family income in 1979	Percent of persons in poverty in 1979
			Worked fewer than 50 weeks							Percent receiving benefits in 1979							
				Main reasons for working fewer than 50 weeks										Receiving food stamps in 1979	Receiving Federal housing assistance in 1979		
	Percent in labor force	Percent with traditional work	All persons	Personal reasons	Seasonal job completed	Slack work	Could not find work		Total	Total	Medicaid or Medicare	Social Security	BIA general assistance				
RESERVATIONS																	
Total persons	65.3	3.3	63,915	24,370	15,021	4,996	4,139	11.9	208,582	41.5	7.3	11.7	6.6	25.6	7.8	$9,924	44.8
Blackfeet Reservation, Mont	72.2	1.7	1,382	449	527	104	84	6.4	3,559	45.7	8.3	8.9	5.9	31.3	13.3	$10,576	39.1
Colville Reservation, Wash.	79.7	1.2	990	455	236	92	54	7.3	2,305	37.5	8.2	13.2	1.5	14.2	8.8	$13,501	25.3
Crow Reservation, Mont	70.1	1.4	826	236	231	75	92	5.9	2,536	48.6	6.6	10.6	10.2	25.5	18.7	$12,239	33.6
Eastern Cherokee Reservation, N.C.	73.7	1.8	1,103	292	419	91	55	7.2	3,238	47.7	8.4	13.5	2.3	18.9	36.5	$9,774	37.7
Flathead Reservation, Mont	75.1	2.1	966	338	263	81	90	6.5	2,351	47.6	12.1	13.2	10.6	14.9	11.6	$11,395	35.2
Fort Apache Reservation, Ariz	64.1	1.4	1,150	414	308	39	30	9.4	4,137	30.8	1.6	9.8	2.5	15.8	2.5	$9,273	49.1
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont	75.7	1.5	1,129	454	263	67	110	6.0	2,639	51.3	10.5	10.9	20.5	23.9	8.3	$10,864	41.8
Gila River Reservation, Ariz	61.5	1.4	1,261	512	254	87	69	15.1	4,351	40.7	3.6	10.8	8.8	23.5	4.7	$7,955	53.1
Hopi Reservation, Ariz	54.7	6.3	1,128	386	330	44	27	17.6	4,398	31.3	1.0	10.5	6.3	14.5	0.9	$8,197	53.3
Laguna Pueblo, N. Mex	70.3	2.3	599	291	103	25	36	6.5	2,364	27.6	6.6	13.5	1.0	9.2	4.2	$16,755	14.4
Leech Lake Reservation, Minn	69.4	0.5	639	196	171	126	50	12.6	1,687	52.1	19.4	13.7	3.9	36.4	8.1	$9,247	43.1
Mississippi Choctaw Reservation	68.5	0.7	398	130	64	21	26	7.3	1,649	40.6	9.8	8.3	5.9	31.8	4.0	$10,535	39.5
Navajo Reservation, Ariz.-N. Mex.-Utah	58.3	4.5	15,531	6,304	3,192	1,021	704	16.0	63,030	38.0	2.7	11.5	7.0	25.8	4.1	$8,397	52.4
Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont	66.8	1.2	584	287	116	30	40	13.6	1,793	45.9	10.1	8.9	4.4	36.2	10.6	$9,699	44.9
Osage Reservation, Okla	65.9	1.1	941	482	146	60	29	12.5	3,237	30.1	9.1	17.2	5.4	6.9	6.7	$16,095	17.3
Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak	61.8	1.5	1,968	733	434	175	206	15.2	6,950	47.7	11.2	9.9	10.2	48.0	7.2	$7,942	58.3
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.	63.2	0.4	486	124	146	48	48	15.0	1,709	40.9	10.9	11.6	6.8	2.7	1.5	$10,025	41.3
Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak	65.0	0.8	970	413	178	113	68	13.6	3,280	52.2	14.9	10.5	9.2	36.8	11.5	$8,868	51.4
San Carlos Reservation, Ariz	59.1	1.3	957	296	235	56	80	12.3	3,604	43.0	2.5	12.8	3.1	44.1	10.7	$7,986	55.1
Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak.-S. Dak	65.8	0.7	950	365	270	35	69	13.5	2,726	46.6	8.3	8.0	14.2	17.7	4.1	$8,107	55.0
Tohono O'Odham Reservation, Ariz	58.6	4.3	1,084	417	206	42	74	13.5	4,326	50.6	2.5	10.8	8.3	37.2	3.5	$7,003	59.0
Turtle Mountain Reservation, N. Dak	64.8	0.5	839	223	303	58	75	17.9	2,444	47.8	9.8	11.6	11.8	27.8	6.5	$8,832	48.5
Wind River Reservation, Wyo	68.2	3.3	962	424	183	51	78	9.3	2,572	31.3	4.3	6.6	3.0	13.1	6.7	$10,816	38.7
Yakima Reservation, Wash	70.1	1.8	1,128	469	278	81	89	9.6	3,155	44.5	7.8	11.7	9.4	25.6	6.6	$11,324	38.7
Zuni Pueblo, N. Mex	79.7	26.6	1,014	367	186	91	54	3.1	3,715	46.6	6.2	9.1	1.1	52.7	6.3	$10,354	47.1

Table 4.--Summary of Housing Characteristics For Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder or Spouse for Selected Reservations: 1980

(Data are based on a sample)

25 reservations with the largest number of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts	Housing units with an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder or spouse	Housing units with an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder	Housing units with an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder or spouse--percent											
						Piped water in building								
			Owner occupied	Built 1939 or earlier	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Without piped water	Without piped water--source more than 100 yards away	With individual well	With outhouse or privy	Without central heating system	Without electric lighting	With no refrigerator	With no telephone in unit	With more than 1.01 persons per room
RESERVATIONS														
Total housing units	81,273	77,709	66.6	12.0	24.1	21.0	14.9	23.5	20.8	53.9	15.9	16.6	55.8	38.8
Blackfeet Reservation, Mont	1,507	1,429	70.4	16.9	5.5	3.9	1.8	32.8	4.0	41.7	0.6	1.2	56.6	21.1
Colville Reservation, Wash	1,129	1,062	66.3	16.7	2.0	1.0	0.4	35.3	0.7	29.1	0.6	0.3	31.8	13.4
Crow Reservation, Mont	833	801	72.3	14.5	7.5	5.6	2.3	46.0	3.6	36.4	-	0.7	40.7	37.7
Eastern Cherokee Reservation, N.C	1,473	1,382	83.8	4.5	1.6	0.9	0.1	20.5	0.7	72.0	0.3	0.7	40.2	12.0
Flathead Reservation, Mont	1,279	1,078	68.9	20.5	2.4	1.2	0.5	41.0	1.0	46.9	0.6	0.6	30.2	12.4
Fort Apache Reservation, Ariz	1,483	1,452	68.0	5.5	16.0	12.6	1.6	1.9	20.0	61.8	9.9	14.9	77.4	48.1
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont	1,103	1,020	55.7	19.7	2.3	1.4	0.4	15.9	1.2	23.2	0.1	0.7	38.8	24.8
Gila River Reservation, Ariz	1,612	1,588	65.4	5.0	18.4	11.2	3.2	0.6	12.7	61.2	6.1	6.2	72.5	41.8
Hopi Reservation, Ariz	1,473	1,467	74.7	30.1	62.2	58.1	42.7	13.2	55.5	88.3	47.1	36.4	77.9	58.8
Laguna Pueblo, N. Mex	956	941	83.0	27.4	6.4	2.8	0.5	-	3.1	49.9	0.9	0.9	34.0	23.6
Leech Lake Reservation, Minn	782	719	65.0	18.0	11.6	7.3	2.5	64.9	7.0	33.5	1.9	1.7	35.9	21.9
Mississippi Choctaw Reservation	570	567	59.8	16.5	5.8	3.8	0.9	5.4	6.1	47.2	1.6	2.5	70.1	39.5
Navajo Reservation, Ariz.-N. Mex.-Utah	22,304	22,121	67.5	3.2	53.8	50.6	43.8	18.4	49.5	76.8	45.8	46.9	79.4	65.0
Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont	748	718	63.8	4.7	4.3	2.7	0.9	36.3	5.3	24.5	1.0	1.9	56.8	28.8
Osage Reservation, Okla	2,009	1,480	75.2	33.9	0.7	0.3	0.2	14.0	0.2	35.0	0.1	0.4	9.8	5.2
Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak	2,328	2,270	45.0	9.1	26.9	24.8	6.3	41.0	25.6	50.6	8.0	9.5	64.9	49.3
Red Lake Reservation, Minn	680	674	72.8	6.1	8.3	7.0	3.9	49.9	5.7	33.9	-	0.6	40.8	31.0
Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak	1,368	1,311	52.9	8.5	9.1	6.9	3.0	29.0	6.3	35.4	2.5	3.1	62.6	28.5
San Carlos Reservation, Ariz	1,216	1,209	74.8	6.0	34.2	22.2	5.1	1.9	22.2	65.9	5.9	13.7	83.4	57.5
Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak.-S. Dak	1,074	1,019	37.2	10.1	18.5	15.1	5.2	25.5	14.2	27.2	3.7	7.1	65.3	36.5
Tohono O'Odham Reservation, Ariz	1,525	1,524	72.8	13.5	58.1	41.2	9.1	5.6	53.5	84.2	22.2	28.8	87.3	48.7
Turtle Mountain Reservation, N. Dak	1,013	988	60.7	7.2	14.7	11.7	6.5	47.5	7.8	34.3	0.6	1.4	27.9	25.0
Wind River Reservation, Wyo	1,004	916	67.7	11.4	7.6	6.9	2.2	37.5	5.9	48.1	0.6	1.3	41.8	35.1
Yakima Reservation, Wash	1,350	1,243	61.6	18.6	2.6	0.9	0.2	58.6	0.8	32.0	0.1	0.5	39.8	23.8
Zuni Pueblo, N. Mex	1,100	1,085	68.3	9.1	15.3	5.5	2.4	1.5	4.4	54.3	2.5	3.6	36.5	41.3

- Represents or rounds to zero.

Table 5.--Summary Social Characteristics for American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts for Selected Alaska Native Villages in Alaska: 1980

(Data are based on a sample.)

10 Alaska Native villages with the largest number of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts	Total persons	American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts												
		Number	Percent of total persons	Age			Median	Persons 5 years and over--percent who speak a language other than English at home	Civilian persons 16 to 19 years old--percent not enrolled in school, not high school graduates	Persons 25 years old and over		Families--percent with own children under 6 years	Persons under 18--percent living with two parents	Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years
				Under 5 years	18 years and over	65 years and over				Percent high school graduates	Percent completed 4 or more years of college			
ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES														
Barrow	2,207	1,720	77.9	174	1,014	73	22.3	88.7	17.0	45.6	2.2	29.9	68.6	4,545
Bethel	3,576	2,417	67.6	320	1,319	64	20.3	64.1	17.1	49.5	6.5	45.1	70.5	4,233
Dillingham	1,563	891	57.0	86	529	34	21.2	30.6	14.7	59.9	4.3	NA	74.3	3,809
Emmonak	528	484	91.7	63	245	14	18.3	98.6	20.9	22.6	-	44.3	70.7	6,000
Hoonah	618	525	85.0	67	296	29	21.8	21.6	6.3	39.9	-	53.6	82.5	5,000
Hooper Bay	599	577	96.3	-	331	29	20.9	96.7	NA	32.7	1.3	39.1	NA	NA
Kotzebue	2,054	1,574	76.6	188	889	102	20.9	44.0	22.7	41.2	2.6	34.9	61.6	4,500
Mountain Village	611	600	98.2	76	291	21	17.4	74.4	NA	29.9	2.3	NA	NA	NA
Selawik	536	515	96.1	69	277	27	19.0	75.6	NA	33.3	1.1	NA	NA	NA
Unalakleet	625	556	89.0	69	326	27	21.3	44.4	7.7	51.0	1.6	33.3	62.2	2,773

- Represents or rounds to zero.

NA Not available.

Table 6.--Summary Economic Characteristics for American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts for Selected Alaska Native Villages in Alaska: 1980

(Data are based on a sample.)

10 Alaska Native villages with the largest number of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts	Percent in labor force					Families		Median income in 1979 (dollars)				Income in 1979 below poverty level			
		Female, 16 years and over							Families			Persons for whom poverty status is determined		Families	
	Male, 16 years and over	Total	With own children under 6 years	Non-workers per 100 workers	Civilian labor force--percent unemployed	Total	Percent with no workers in 1979	House-holds	Total	Female house-holder, no husband present	Per capita income in 1979 (dollars)	Total	Percent	Total	Female house-holder, no husband present
ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES															
Barrow	71.9	51.5	51.7	147	7.2	308	3.9	32,146	32,515	22,500	8,808	187	11.0	34	16
Bethel	62.9	49.9	45.1	192	10.7	401	7.7	19,211	20,353	9,812	5,062	481	20.5	71	28
Dillingham	61.3	42.6	37.7	207	10.7	169	5.9	23,750	21,250	NA	7,619	250	28.5	59	26
Emmonak	36.1	16.3	21.7	563	6.8	106	11.3	5,750	6,176	5,750	1,647	323	66.7	67	18
Hoonah	54.9	43.7	54.9	222	28.8	112	6.3	16,250	17,813	18,750	4,400	44	8.4	10	2
Hooper Bay	70.5	40.0	NA	NA	43.3	92	7.6	12,788	15,179	8,000	2,710	144	25.0	20	5
Kotzebue	57.7	48.7	43.8	204	18.1	278	7.6	18,708	18,981	9,375	5,315	251	16.0	60	30
Mountain Village	62.0	50.0	NA	NA	24.6	93	2.2	17,361	17,361	NA	4,308	118	19.8	16	-
Selawik	50.3	44.5	NA	NA	57.0	83	14.5	8,558	7,917	NA	1,818	311	60.6	50	18
Unalakleet	37.2	38.6	59.5	309	7.4	108	13.0	6,875	13,438	6,000	4,012	184	33.1	39	13

- Represents or rounds to zero.
NA Not available.

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